learned to identify this stranger, but I have been told that his recommendation decided his Excellency, Vely Eddin Pacha, to buy of Mr. Catlin, yesterday, a quantity of "Sharp's breech loading carbines," a specimen of which was examined in his presence.

The affair of the forged stamps of Mehemet Ali has not yet come to a conclusion at Constantinople, in spite of the efforts made "for political reasons" to terminate it speedily to the satisfaction of Reschid Pacha and Sir Stratford de Redellife.

The last despatch of Menschikoff, from the Crimea, is written in almost a lyric strain of triumph. Making all allowances for the complexion which the hews from Sebastopel may be presumed to receive from the Russian channels through which it has reached Paris, it looks dismal enough for the allies, and its effect has been very sensible at the Bourse.

Even should the alited expedition to the Crimea prove successful, France and England will have no slight task in hand, in view of the agitations already giving a dull sound, like that of shells on the shore of a stormy ocean, in Hungary, Poland, Sweden and Finland.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes in Spain is given in the Moniteur of this morning. It is said that Spain, and especially Madrid, exhibits at this moment a state of general distress that to an American eye might suggest a chance for a successful issue to the project of Mr. Soule for the purchase of Cuba. But an American eye might fail to see beyond the "almighty dollar" more than one obstacle in the way of the proud, sensitive Spaniard's acceptance of a hundred and fifty millions bonus, even supposing neither English nor French influence to precieve, gave its version of the Soule affair. As a faithful chronicler, I must not omit to mention that an absourd rumor has had considerable currency here, that a duel is on the tapia between Mr. Soule and M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is positively stated in a Belgian journal that, 'all influences to the contrary notwiths

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

## THE BATTLE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF

OCTOBER.
Our latest intelligence received by the Canada was to the effect that in the battle of the 25th October, a thousand men, and 600 horses belonging to the English, were killed in three hours, by an overwhelming force of Russians. This intelligence reached Liverpool but a short time previous to the sailing of the Canada, and, as may be supposed, caused universal surprise and pain.

Further advices confirm the main features of this terrible disaster, but, fortunately, not to quite so great an extent as was at first reported. The charge of cavalry that precipita.ed so many into certain destruction was, it is said, the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders arising from the esprit de corps that-induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit to retrieve the secondary part they played at the battle of Alma. In short, that in misconstruing an order from the Commander-in-chief, conveyed by Cap-tain Nolan, Lords Lucan and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and ex-posed to a cross fire from a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness, and the result, destruction. The troops were :- Went into action. Returned.

### Light dragoons. 118
### Sth Hussars 104
### 11th Hussars 110
### 13th Light dragoons 130
### 17th Lancers 145 39 38 25 607 198 The following dispatch from Lord Raglan, relative to

this action, was received yesterday by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and published in an Entraordinary London Gazette at a late hour evening of the 12th inst.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1854—4 o'clock P. M.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received
two dispatches, with enclosures, of which the following
are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord
Raglan, G. C. B.:

Ragian, G. C. B.:

No. 85.

My LORD DUKE—I have the honor to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Raiaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th inst

inst.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these hird guns in them, and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish treops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

ed from the flest by Vice Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the first division with the 93d.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol, the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hon. Sir George Catheart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry and Chaeseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They like wise got possession of three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take poasession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were sp ked by the one Roglish artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93d, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieut-Col. Anislie.

The other and larger mass turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and adforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavorable for the attack of our dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although tar superior in numbers.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth divis

forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honor to inclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the 1st division, and the 4st division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the 1st division, which General Campbell.

Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also

Carrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Catheart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Tarks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his rifemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force (which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas,) immediately in front of the narrow walley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipious heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence. I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Negresatle, &c.

RETURN OF CARUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS FROM OCT.

22 TO OCT. 26, 1854, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Staff—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, wounded slightly; Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, wounded slightly; Captain the Hon. W. Charteris, killed; Captain George Lockwood, killed or missing; Lieutenant H. F. Maxes, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. I. Elliot, wounded slightly.

Fifth Dragoou Guards—Lieutenant F. H. Swinfen,

wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, wounded

wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, wounded severely.

First Royal Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, wounded severely: Captain W. De Elmsall, wounded severely: Captain George Campbell, wounded severely: Cornet W. W. Hartopp, wounded severely: Cornet W. W. Hartopp, wounded severely: Cornet Jenos — Heutenant-Colonel H. D. Griffith, wounded slightly; Captain G. C. Clarke, wounded severely: Cornet Lenox Prendergast, wounded severely: Cornet Lenox Prendergast, wounded severely: Cornet H. E. Handley, wounded slightly.

Fourth Light Dragoons—Major J. T. D. Halkett, killed; Lieutenant H. A. Sparke, killed; Captain G. J. Brown, wounded severely; Captain Thomas Hutton, wounded severely.

Eighth Hussars—Lieutenant J. C. Viscount Fitzgibbon, killed (doubtful); cornet G. Clowes, killed (doubtful); Eleutenant D. Clutterbuck, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and adjutant Edward Seager, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and adjutant Edward Seager, wounded slightly; cornet J. P. Houghton, wounded severely.

Thirteenth Light Dragoons—Captain J. A. Oldham, killed Captain T. H. Goad, missing; cornet H. Montgomery, missing.

Seventeenth Lancers—Captain J. P. Winter, killed or missing; Captain William Morris, wounded severely; Captain Robert White, wounded severely; captain E. Moubray, wounded slightly; Lieutenant J. E. Hope, wounded slightly.

Ist Regiment — Lieutenant J. M. Brown, wounded slightly.

Soth Regiment—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly.

alightly: Captain P. Bayley, wounded slightly.

30th Regiment—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly: Captain P. Bayley, wounded slightly.

41st Regiment—Lieutenant H. C. Harriot, wounded

averely,

49th Regiment—Lieutenant J. A. Connolly, wounded dangerously; Ensign P. Cabill, wounded severely.

50th Regiment—Brevet-major Hon. J. P. Maxwell, wounded slightly.

57th Regiment—Lieutenant H. J. Builer, wounded severely.

severely.

88th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. Maule,
wounded severely.
Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Airey; Captain L.
E. Nolan, killed.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-general. After the action, it was resolved by the Allies to abandon the position at Balaklava, and to retire to the would have been established at Avrow Bay or Cherson; but advices of the 27th ultimo state that it has been redecided to retain Balaklava.

## THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BUSSIAN GENERAL LIPRANDI. [From the Invalide Russe.]

In order to complete the hasty account of the affair of the 25th of October, we give below the detailed report o Lieutenant-General Liprandi, chief the of 12th division of infantry, respecting it. With this report, which was transmitted by Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff, the Emperor received the Turkish flag and standard men-

transmitted by Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff, the Emperor received the Turkish flag and standard mentioned in it.

Report of Licutenant-General Liprandi, Chief of the 12th Division of Infantry, to Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff, dated October 20.

According to the orders of your Highness, the troops of the division intrusted to my command and those attached to it executed, on the 25th of October, a general movement in advance from the village of Tehorgoum, and attacked the fortifications of the heights forming the valley of Kadikol.

Conformably with the arrangements which I had made on the evening of that day, all the troops of the detachment left, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the village of Tehorgoum by two defiles. A regiment of Chasseurs of the Ukraine, under the command of Major-General Levoutsky, marched by the principal defile leading from Tehorgoum to Kadikoi, with four guns of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the light battery No. 7. These troops advanced with precision, and, on approaching the heights of Kadikoi, opened their fire upon the redoubts Nos. 1 and 2. After them the Azoff Infantry Regiment, the 4th Battalon of the Regiment of the Dneiper, with four guns of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the light battery No. 6, moved on under the command of Major-General Semiakine. By the second defile, leading to the valley of Baidar, an advance was made under the command of Major-General Gribbe, of the first three battalions of the Infantry Regiment of the Dneiper, with four guns of the baitery no. 6, four pieces of the battery of position No. 4, and six guns of the legit of the regiment of the regiment of the regiment of the Company of the battalion of riflemen with the carabineers of the infantry regiment of the Ukraine, covered by the fire of the artillery and a chain of riflemen, formed by the second company of the battalion of riflemen with the carabineers of the infantry regiment of Anofi, advanced rapidl

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish cops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 83d Highlanders was the only British regiment on he plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of etachments of weakly men, and a battery of artillery elonging to the third division, and on the heights belief of the enemy in dead only was more than 170 men.

At the same time the enemy, from the rapidity withwhich the principal height had been occupied, and in which the principal height had been occupied, and in of Chasseurs of the Ukraine, abandoned the redoubts Nos. 2 and 3, (the former armed with two guns and the lattice with three), which were immediately occupied by our troops. The regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, with cluding the Turkish troops, were under the immediate with three), which were immediately occupied by our troops. The regiment of Chasseurs of Odessa, with each of the enemy in dead only was more than 170 men. my, terrified upon this point also, did not wait for our attack, and abandoned the redoubt, in which there were three guns. Besides this in each of the redoubts the enemy had left his tents and his powder magazines and consincering tools.

enginecring tools.

Immediately after the occupation of the redoubts I ordered the troops to establish themselves there. I immediately ordered the redoubt No. 4 to be razed, as it was too much advanced, and I ordered the guns to be spiked, and their wheels and carriages to be broken, and the fragments to be thrown down the mountain. When these orders had been executed the troops who had occupied the redoubt joined the general line of the other corps.

The brigade of Hussars of the 6th division of light cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-General Ryjoff, who accompanied the detachment, was posted at the right wing of our general line of battle, with the Light Horse battery No. 12 and the Cossack battery of position No. 3. During the movement of the troops in advance, the artillery of the Don moved rapidly forwards, and, having placed itself in position, contributed by its well disected fire to the success of the general attack.

When all the redoubts had been occupied, I ordered the advance of the cavalry, with the regiment No. 1 of the Cossacks of the Oural and three detachments of the regiment No. 53 of Cossacks of the Pon, upon the enemy's camp, situated upon the other side of the mountains. Our cavalry advanced rapidly, even to the camp; but, attacked in flank by the fire of the enemy's riflemen, and in front by the English cavalry, it was compelled to halt, and afterwards resumed its first position at the right wing of the general order of hattit, being so placed that its front did not present a right line, the direction of one of its wings forming an angle with that of the centre.

At this time Major General Jabrokitsky, with a detachment of the infantry regiment of Vladmir (three buttallions), and that of Soundal, 10 guns of the battery of particle of a rillery, two manufacts, which hastallion of riflemen No. 6, two squadrons of the regiment of hussars of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and two detachments of the regiment No. 60 of Cossacks (of Popoff), advanced upon the heights to the left of our cavalry, and occupied them. Our cavalry hardy had time to form in order of battle beyond the right flank of our infantry, when, from the other side of the mountain, where the redoubt No. 4 was razed, the English cavalry repeared, more than 2,000 strong. Its impedious attack, induced Liout. General Ryjoff to turn back upon the router to Major General Ryjoff to turn back upon the role of the redoubt No. 2 was a specific to advance towards my right wing the

reference to this point. (This list includes 6 superior and subaltern officers, and 232 men killed; 1 general, 19 superior and subaltern officers, and 282 wounded.) I owe the success of the day to the seal and excellent arrangements of the respective chiefs, and the courage and ardor of all the troops; more particularly Major-General Semiakine, chief of the 1st brigade of the division entrusted to my command; and under his orders Colonel de Krudener, in command of the Regiment of Infantry of Azoff, who were ordered to attack the strongest redoubt, No. 1, situated npon a very steep height, personally exhibited an example of courage and judicious arrangements. The attack of the Regiment of Infantry of Azoff was executed with boldness, celerity and decision. The 2d company of the 4th battalion of Riffemen, under the command of Second Captain Kalakoutsky, six guns of the light battery No. 6, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Afanassieff, and four guns of the battery of position No. 4, commanded by Lieutenant Posnikoff, who accompanied that column, acted with precision and celerity, and thus facilitated the capture of the height.

When the enemy's cavalry charged, and while it was being repulsed, eight guns of the light battery No. 7, which were stationed near the regiment of Chaassura of Odessa, directed by Captain Bojonoff, did the most injury to the enemy's cavalry by teh precision of their fire of grapeshot.

All the operations of the artillery of the twelfth brigade

to the enemy's cavalry by teh precision of their are of grapeshot.

All the operations of the artillery of the twelfth brigade of that arm, directed by Colonel Nemoff, commandant of that brigade, were crowned with brilliant success. Staff-Major Guersivanoff, and the sid-de-camp of your high-neas, Capiain of Corvette Baron Wilebrandt, whom your Highness sent to me, and who was at my side during the whole of the combat, rendered me very useful assistance, transmitting with the most strict exactness all my orders to the troops in the first line.

With the present report I have the honor to present to your Highness the flag and the Turkish standard taken in the redoubt No. 1.

and the transmitting with the most strict exclusions all my concers to the trops in the first law theore to present the first sand the Turkish standard laboration for the company of the

THE RIVAL CAVALRY CHARGE. Our cyes were, lowever, turned in a moment on our own cavalry. We saw Brigadier-General Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently corps d'eliz—their light blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on their left, at an easy gallop, towards the brow of the hill. A forest of lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of gray-coated dragoons moved up quickly to support them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight, the trumpets of our cavalry gave out the warning blast, which told us all that in another moment we would see the shock of battle beneath our very eyes. Lord Ragian, all his staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zouaves, French generals and officers, and bodies of French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene as though they were looking on the stage from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said. The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter, which they changed to a trot and at last nearly halted. The first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant-looking enemy, but their time was come. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Grays and Enniskilleners went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses "gather way." nor had the men quite space sufficient for the full play of their sword arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advance and threaten to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left, so as to meet the Russians; and threaten to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left, so as to meet the Russians, which had had the standard the first play of their sword arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing as a constant of the first line of the ens

THE CHARGE IS MET BY THE HIGHLANDERS.

As the Russian cavalry on the left of their line crown the hill, across the valley they perceive the Highlanders drawn up at the distance of some half mile, caimly waiting their approach. They halt, and squadron after squadron flies up from the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men along the ridge—lancers, and dragoons,

and hussars. Then they move ex echelos in two bodies, with another in reserve. The cavalry who have been pursuing the Turks on the right are coming up to the ridge beneath us, which conceals our cavalry from view. The heavy brigade in advance is drawn up in two columns. The first column consists of the Sects Grays and of their old companions in glory, the Enniskillens; the second of the 4th Royal Brish, of the 5th Bragoon Guards, and of the last Royal Brish, of the 5th Bragoon Guards, and of the last Royal Brish, of the 5th Bragoon Guards, and of the last Royal Brish, of the 5th Bragoon Guards, and of the last Royal Brish, of sabres in the valley below. The Russians on their left draw breath for a moment, and then in one grand line dashed at the Highlanders. The ground flies beneath their horses feet—gathering speed at every strick, they dash on towards that hin red streak, topped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards, and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a rolling volley of Minnie musketry. The distance is toe great. The Russians are not checked, but still sweep onwards with the whole force of horse and man, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense every one waits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock; but ere they came within 150 yards another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open fles right and left, and fly back faster than they came. "Braye Highlanders" well done," ahouted the excited spectators; but events thicken. The Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten; men scarcely have a moment to think of this fact, that the 92d never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell, "I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!" the ordinary Britiah line, two deep. was quite sufficient to repel the a

## THE TERRIBLE BATTLE OF NOVEMBER FIVE

Menschikoff's entire force within and without the place, upon the right wing of the allies, to have been repulsed with the aid of General Bosquet's division, to have lasted the entire day, and finally to have ended in the victory of the allies. No official Russian bulletin had announced any engagement on the 6th, athough one from Warsaw gave intelligence of that of the previous day. Moreover, despatches from Bucharest confirming General Canrobert's report, and describing the events of the 6th, resemble in language as well as in substance the Vienna accounts, to which a false date appears to have been assigned. It will be remembered that General Canrobert wrote on the 6th.

The following is a translation of a bulletin published at Warsaw:

Prince Menschikoff reports that he made two sorties against the enemy's right affd left on the 5th November. He adds that he took one battery, and spiked affece guns of the left French division. The loss on both sides was considerable. A French division, after pursuing the Russians, attempted an assault, but was repulsed with great loss.

[From News Agent at Liverpoot.]

considerable. A French division, after pursuing the Russians, attempted an assault, but was repulsed with great loss.

[From News Agent at Liverpool.]

To Tuesday afternoon, 14th, no official accounts had been received by the English government from Lord Raglan or Stratford de Redeling, relative to the action of the 5th; but advices received at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th supply a few additional particulars.

The right wing of the English army which was attacked by the Russians consisted of the English foot guards and the 2d, 2d and 4th divisions. At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such victories would compel the allies to raise the siege. Menachikoff appears to be of the same opinion; for in a despatch to Prince Paskiewitch he says:—"It will be impossible for the ailies to continue the siege, and I will continue to harass them [to 'chastise their temerity'].

The London Times correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th that, for ten days to come, they would not be in a position to resist an assault on the town, and that he means to make the attempt. The correspondent calls the allied loss 5,000—English, French and Turks.

The Morgen Post, of Vienna, has the following despatch

The Morgen Post, of Vienna, has the following despatch from—

The Morgen Post, of Vienna, has the following despatch from—

CZERNOVITZ, Nov. 11, 1854.

On the 6th the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie. A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left, but the allies had the advantage.

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a despatch announcing that the storming of rebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstonces. Nothing else was known. [It will be observed that the proceding Russian despatches admit that an assault was made, by the French, the 5th inst., but say it was repulsed with great slaughter!

Another despatch confirms that on the 4th November the allies' batteries were but 150 yards from the walls, and that they had effected a practicable breach.

[From the London Times, Nov. 14.]

Another despatch confirms that on the 4th November the allies' batteries were but 150 yards from the walls, and that they had effected a practicable breach.

[From the London Times, Nov. 14.]

Just as we have been enabled at last to form some sort of idea of the severe action fought on the 25th and 26th of last month we are startled by the sudden, but not wholly unexpected news of a great and glorious, and, we may even trust, a decisive victory, gained by the allies over a greatly superior body of Russians on the 5th of this present November. The tardiness of our intelligence in the one case, and the comparative speed with which it has arrived in the other, have brought into juxtaposition these two events, and almost lead us to do an injustice to the army by overlocking the ten days that intervened between them. During that period the allied orces worked steadily and undinchingly at the operations of the siege, bearing up against fatigues and hardships which it seems hardly possible to conceive that human nature could endure. Stunned with the perpetual roar of artillery by day, and roused at night by constant threatenings of attack, they have struggled on unflinching and unfailing through an incessant combat of ten long days and nights.

At last the enemy, strengthened as it appears by large reinforcements—pressed, it may be, by the difficulty of supporting so large a force in a wasted country and at an advanced season—determined on again assuming the offensive and hazarding an operation which, if successful, would undoubtedly have put an end to the siege. They were urged on to the combat by hope and fear, and encouraged by the presence of two of the Princes of the house of Romanoff, sent expressly to animate the drooping courage of the defenders of a fortress the key to the supremocy of Russia in the south. This time the enemy disdained to operate on our communications, but simed a deadly blow at the very heart of the allied position. The Russian generals attacked with an overwhelming force the right fank of t

cross the imperious states in our possession, was a spense hampish is the sum of France and Bagland The inaction of the Turks on the banks of the Danube passed to a considerable disparity of numbers. But here, and has left us exposed to a considerable disparity of numbers. But here, and of foresight have been supplied by the indomitable courage of our troops. The obvious difficulties of our stuation emboldened our adversaries, and by doing so, only led them on to their destruction.

It would be unjust, while rendering the highest meed of approbation to our troops, to forget what is due to our excellent General. We now feel the full advantage of that masterly movement which transferred the base of the transfer of the passes of the pass

From the habitually simple and soldier-like language of General Canrobert, and from our previous experience of the quiet and unexagerated tone of his despatches, we may feel assured that, in the few brief sentences of his despatch, he has described a sever and most important that the provided in the provided of the provided his despatch of the highest gallarty in resisting a most formidable attack. Such praise from fission and must have displayed the highest gallarty in resisting a most formidable attack. Such praise from fission and measured style of expression, as well as from his distinguished military reputation; and the repeated testimonies borne by the French general to the excellence of the British troops will be highly and justly appreciated in this country. Notly have our soldiers may be the commander of our gallant allies. On their valor by the commander of our gallant allies.

It is evident that in the engagement of the 5th instant, they must have rendered a most signal service to the common cause; for the complete repulse of the enemy, after an entire day's fighting, with an "enormous losa, estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men," must, in ail probability, preclude any further attempt of the Russian guerals to interfect with the progress of the siege.

We further learn, from General Canrobert's despatch, that simultaneously with this most formidable attack of the army on the right of the allied position, a sortice of the army on the right of the allied position, a sortice of the care of the complete property of the second of the same years of the second of the sec

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

ADVANCE OF THE TURES.

From Jassy, November 10, it is telegraphed that the movement of Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with activity, and produces much sensation in the Principalities. It is not doubted that the Turkish army is in a condition to resume the offensive with vigor. Omer Pocha is expected in person on the Pruth.

Odessa letters say that the Russian forces in the Delta of the Danube will probably be removed to the Upper Pruth, and that only garrisons will be left in the fortisted places. Gen. Luders, it is said, will exacuate the southern part of Bessarabia, if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Ackermann.

THE BALTIC.

The steamers of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier, were at Kiel harbor, one English mile from the town of Kiel, on November 7.

Frost had already set in, and the fleet would probably

Scon leave.

Commercial letters received at Memel, on the 8th inst., from St. Petersburg merchants, order that their goods should not be shipped in British veesels, as they leared the Russlan feet would put to sea, there being so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

POLICY OF THE GERMAN STATES.

POLICY OF THE GERMAN STATE3.

AUSTRIA STILL HEBITATES TO TAKE THE FIELD.
The German Confederation was to occupy itself with a consideration of the war question on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

It is reported that Austria and Prussia have smoothed their differences so far as the Germanic States are concerned, and a joint demand will be made upon the body of the Diet by both these Powers.

All the smaller German States, particularly those of the South, are engaged in putting their armies on a war tooting, as though it was decided aircady that the whole German nation will adhere to Austria's policy.

The indications (says an English account) of the offensive and defensive alliance about to be brought to a close between Austria and the Western Powers, are jealously watched by the Cabinet of Prussia, and Lord Palmerston's presence at Paris is considered as furthering such a treaty. Negotiations continue active between the Russian and Prussian Courts. Baron Brunow had returned (12th inst.) from St. Petersburg to Eerlin, to have a joint interview with M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian premier, and Baron Budberg, the Russian ambassador at Berlin.

The statement with respect to Austria, is, that they will not, under any circumstances, take the field against Russia, until the spring. As long as the Russian troops were concentrated along the Austrian frontier, there was a constant likelihead that a collision might take place, and the cabinet of St. Petersburg to prevent such a casualty, and anxious not to give umbrage to Austria, has announced its willingness to withdraw this menacing force, and during the winter, to place it in "some other equally advantageous strategic position."

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THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

[From the London Times, Nov. 10.]

Let any one watch the course of Austria during the last year. United with us in every diplomatic step which we have taken, she has still carefully avoided entangling herself with our alliance, or incurring a breach with that Fower against whom we are at this very moment fighting her battle, even more than our own. At first the excuse was that while we were remote from, she was near to the Russian frontier, and that it was unreasonable to expect her to move till reassured by our presence. At last we came in such force and with such preparations as made this excuse no longer tenable; but Austria moved not a whit more. The Congress of Bamborg was in the Russian interest, and Austria dared not move without the consent of the congress of Bamborg. Meanwhile success began to declare itself in favor of the allies, and the tide of Russian invasion was rolled back from the walls of Silistria. Then Austria made an advance, but in a direction obviously dictated by other considerations than those of European or even German policy. The Principalities became untenable by Russia, and Austria was willing to hold them for Turkey. Russia rejected her ultimatum, but Austria shrank from enforcing that ultimatum by a recourse to arms.

Such is pretty nearly the position she occupies at this moment. The duties thrown on her by that position are manifest enough. She is bound by good faith to hold these provinces—as a friend of Turkey—as a sacred deposit, o be returned when Turkey shall be in a condition to emand it inviolate as she received it. All accounts gree in stating that Austria has not faithfully disharged this duty. From her first entrance into the anubian provinces up to the present moment Austria as treated the Turks and the provincials with an overearing insolence, which seems to announce that also cmes, not as a friend, but as a master—not as an ally, ut as a sovercign. After her own fash

ut as a sovereign. After her own fashion she seeks to stablish herself in a province she has not conquered as a nemy, after having obtained entrance into it as a friend, and practices on the banks of the Danube the same obtuse and unrelenting despotism as saddens the plains of Lombardy or the marshes of Venice. The cuckoo has obtained admission into the nest, and lords it there with all the confidence of the rightful owner. Thus is Austria fulfilling the duty she has undertaken towards Turkey. What is her present gratitude towards England and France? Having joined with us in all our negotiations and remonstrances, Austria was to a common apprehension bound to join us also in the means we have taken to enforce them; but, if unable or unwilling to vindicate by her arms the conclusions of her diplomacy, she was at least bound by every feeling of honor and justice to act with the utmost good faith and friendliness towards Powers with whom she had gone so far, and from whom she had so unascountably separated herself. How far this reasonable expectation has been verified we learn from a recent letter of our Constantinople correspondent.

We are engaged in besleging an enormous fortress, defended by an army probably more nameraus than our own, fighting on its own ground, and possessing unbounded supplies of the munitions of war. Above all things it was considered desirable that this disparity should not be increased by the presence of further Russian reinforcements. With that view the Turks contemplated a diversion in Bessarabla, which would at once have obliged the Russians to concentrate their troops in that quarter, and thus cut off the last hope of relief from the army of those very powers with the Danublan provinces, the Emperor might treat such a proceeding as an act of hostility.

Surely, this is something less than neutrality. The nounced their quartel just, and yet she interposes to prevent their making strategical movements considered encessary for their own safety, and for that of the army of those very pow

recent interference has lost her much with the allies, with Russia it has gained her nothing.

THE PECULIARITY OF THE WAP.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]

One of the circumstances most likely to surprise an attentive observer of the present war, is the comparatively small number of the forces with which it is carried on. Three empires and a powerful kingdom —re engaged in the strife. The scene of action is within easy reach of all, a prize of extraordinary importance is known to be at stake, and this is but the first year of the war. Nevertheless, the contest between these mighty powers, with their resources as yet unexhausted, in probably conducted with less than 60,000 men one each side. The Russians, we are told, brought 66,000 troops against us in the recent battle before Sebastopol; and, as this force doubtless represented the chief strength of the garrison, in conjunction with that of the relieving army, the estimate is not likely to be much exaggerated.

We wish we could speak as confidently of our own numbers, but we have good reason for supposing that our effective force on the 5th of this month could not have exceeded 15,600 bayonets. Allowing 35,000 for the French muster, we shall obtain a total strength of 50,000 in the allied ranks. A certain number of Turkish battalions are to be added, but it does not appear as if the Offoman troops would contribute much to the effective force of the allies until some of Omer Pasha's veterams are tronsported to the Crimea.

We may consider, therefore, some 100,000 men as remeanting the forces of three of the greatest Powers as Europe engaged in deadly strife, and the fact is certainly not a little remarkable. It deserves, however, to be noticed that Russia, though the most embarrassed of all the billigerents, has displayed the greatest energy in reinforcing her army. No sooner was the attack of the affice upon the Crimea plainty declared than succors were put on march for Sebastopol, and it appears an if every available man and horse had been turned during th